

## WESTERN LEPIDOPTERA IV.

BY CARL R. COOLIDGE.

Pasadena, Cal.

**Polites coras** Cramer. Mr. F. Grinnell, Jr., has lately given me several specimens of this species, better known as *P. peckius* Kirby (*peckii*!), taken by Mr. C. W. Herr at Priest River, in northwest Idaho. *Coras* is a common eastern species, but I do not believe that it has hitherto been recorded from further west than Kansas.

**Lycaena marina** Reakirt. Egg. In shape round, abruptly flattened both apically and basally; the micropylar area much concave; a fine whitish lace work, with the meshes subrectangular, and the angles somewhat elevated, covers the surface; color when first laid a delicate light bluish green, soon changing to a pure cream color; diameter about .02 inch. The duration of this stage varies considerably, due to the prevailing weather conditions. Some eggs hatched in slightly less than three days, while others required as many as nine days. The larva accomplishes its emergence by eating away a considerable area about the micropyle. The rest of the egg is left intact. *Marina* is one of the commonest butterflies of the Far West, yet next to nothing is known of its habits. In the Huachuca Mountains of southern Arizona I found the larva feeding on five different food-plants, and I do not doubt but that there were more in that one locality. At present I can recognize specifically one of these, which is *Lathyrus larvatus*.

**Atalepedes mesogramma** Latreille. Dr. Dyar in his Review of the Hesperiidæ of the United States (Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 13, p. 127, 1905) includes this species in our fauna "on the authority of Mabille, who credits the species to 'North America'. This may refer to the West Indies or Mexico." *Mesogramma* must, however, be stricken from our lists since it appears to be confined strictly to Cuba and the Bahamas. Scudder, in his Systematic Revision of some of the American

Butterflies (4th Ann. Rept. Trustees Peabody Acad. Sci., p. 78, 1872) erects the genus *Atalopedes* without description and includes two species, *Hesperia huron* Edwards and *H. campestris* Boisduval, the former being named as the type. These two species are now known to be identical, *campestris* having priority. *Pamphila kedema* Butler, from an unknown locality, also falls into synonymy here. Further, on page 81, Dr. Scudder founds the genus *Pansydia*, making *Hesperia mesogramma* the type, which he apparently places in synonymy with *H. cunaxa* Hewitson. These two species are also one and the same, *mesogramma* retaining. Dr. Scudder gives Poey as the author of this, but presumably in error, as I find Latreille is given by all the other writers to whom I have referred. *Pansydia* is acknowledged to be a synonym of *Atalopedes*, which can then be seen to contain two species, *A. campestris* Boisduval and *A. mesogramma* Latreille, the latter occurring with us. However, I do not at all believe that *Atalopedes* is worthy of generic rank, but for the present I shall leave it so, although I hope to show that such secondary sexual characters as the discal stigma or the costal fold do not alone indicate generic difference.

**Melitaea cerrita** Wright. Butt. West Coast, p. 161, No. 189, pl. 20, fig. 189, ♂, a, ♂, underside, b ♀, 1905. Described from 1 ♂, 1 ♀, the type locality being given as "Southern California." Mr. Wright, however, pointed out the exact habitat to me last spring, which is Little Mountain, several miles to the north of San Bernardino, and not far from the original locality of *M. wrighti* Edwards. *Cerrita* is a pure aberration of *wrighti*, with which it will be placed in synonymy. I have elsewhere remarked that I cannot consider *wrighti* and *leanira* specifically distinct, but would consider them as *M. leanira leanira* Boisduval and *M. leanira wrighti* Edw. In this connection it is interesting to note that W. H. Edwards, after his original description of *wrighti*, adds, "from 1 ♂, and 1 ♀ sent me by Mr. W. G. Wright at San Bernardino flying with *leanira*." The length and form of the antenna and the antennal club have for some time been used as taxonomic characters, but the coloration and annulation of these have perhaps been unduly neglected.

For instance, *leanira leanira*, *leanira wrighti* and *alma* Strecker, of which I shall elsewhere show *fulvia* Edwards and *cyneas*

Godman and Salvin are synonyms, may be differentiated as follows:

1. With no black markings at base of secondaries below.....2  
    With these markings.....3
2. Antennæ wholly ferruginous.....leanira leanira  
    Antennæ black, the tip only partially ferruginous....leanira wrighti
4. Antennæ distinctly annulated black and white.....alma

In *wrighti* I think I can see a faint whitish annulation, and this may vary. In both *alma* and *wrighti* the white is sometimes continued along the sides of the club. While I have not examined extensive series in this respect, the above characters hold in the specimens at hand.

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#### ADDITIONS TO LIST OF SPHINGIDÆ OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO.

Since the publication of our list of SpHINGIDÆ<sup>1</sup>, we have become aware of two species which should have been included therein. We therefore add:

(2 1-2) **Cocytius cluentius** Cram.

Dr. W. W. Newcomb of Detroit has kindly called our attention to the fact that he took a specimen of this species near Detroit and that a further specimen is recorded from Chicago. (vide Ent. News, vol. 15, p. 345.)

(86 1-2) **Proserpinus vega** Dyar. N. M.

We must apologize to Dr. Dyar for having overlooked this species; the omission of *P. terlooii* (Dyar, No. 662) is intentional as we know of no authentic record of this Mexican species from Georgia.

WM. BARNES AND J. J. McDUNNOUGH.

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<sup>1</sup>PSYCHE, Vol. 17, pp. 190-206. (October 1910.)